

examples in my collection. I found them along roadsides bordering fields, and sometimes in the wet sandy roads where mountain streams crossed. In Columbia, S. C., this past autumn, I found *C. hypophlaeas* quite common, frequenting the open meadows and weedy fields, and appearing frequently on the college campus. They presented the same quick nervous flight that I have observed in the species elsewhere and which is characteristic of the *Theclas* rather than our forms of *Lycaena*. My first acquaintance with them here was in October, and they continued abundant until late in December. They were on the wing late in February, apparently a fresh brood, and during March were quite plentiful. As yet, however (8 April) there seems to be but the one brood, the unseasonably cold weather in March having doubtless affected them. I am unable to give any information about the number of broods. I have never seen it near Charleston.

NEONYMPHA CANTHUS: This species is given by all authors as northern and western.

While collecting Catacalas in September, 1889, in a thick swamp in Clarendon county, S. C., near the Santee River, I came to a spot where a ray of sunlight, penetrated the thick foliage far overhead; and there, in the glow, were a great number of the Wood Ringlet, *Debis portlandia*, having a game of "Toucher," or "Hide-and-seek" with one another. I stood watching their gambols for some time, until I thought that one of their number seemed smaller and otherwise different from the rest; in a moment he lit close to me, and I saw to my surprise, that it was something entirely different, and at the moment I could not place it. That was enough however, and I started to capture it; but the game was not in my own hands; at the first movement, off he went jerking in and out among the cypress knees and live oak buttresses for some distance, and becoming invisible when he lit. Capture on the wing seemed the

only possible means of securing him, and so off I dashed, into tree-trunks, splashing through water and occasionally falling flat in the mud, over a concealed root, but the last time I fell, my net was over my prize, which proved to be *Neonympha canthus*; after considerable beating about, I started another, whose final capture was effected after a repetition of my first chase.

These were the only two seen, though I hunted the same swamp for the next day. An early departure prevented further search. This capture seemed strange, for that especial swamp has been a favorite hunting ground of mine for over eight years, and has been searched thoroughly by me.

These two are much darker, and of a gray rather than a brown tint, when compared with Maine examples in my collection, and also with Mr. Scudder's admirable figure. This is the only instance to my knowledge, of the occurrence of the species anywhere in the southeastern states.

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THE GENUS ARGYNNIS. The reprint (*PSYCHE* v. 5, p. 308-317) of Mr. H. J. Elwes's observations on the North American Argynnydes did not include the table of synonyms, list of localities and other interesting matter. Mr. Elwes will be glad to send a separate of his paper to anyone desiring to study his views more fully than can be done from the reprint in *PSYCHE*. His address is Preston House, Cirencester, England.

HABIT OF VESPA. In *PSYCHE* v. 5, p. 54, Mr. J. H. Emerton figures a wasp, apparently *Vespa maculata*, hanging by one leg devouring a fly. When I read his account, I could hardly believe that so singular a position could be usual, and was therefore much interested in observing the same thing here in Colorado last year. On 24 August, near Willow Creek, Custer Co., Col., I found a *Vespa maculata* devouring a fly in exactly the same attitude as figured by Mr. Emerton. It was hanging from the edge of the roof of a house.

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